(XXX^th YEAR.) THE (No. 1514.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1774.

An act for making more effectual provisions for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America.

WHEREAS his majesty, by his royal proclamation, bearing date the seventh day of October, in the third year of his reign, thought fit to declare the provisions which had been made in respect to certain countries, territories and islands in America, ceded to his majesty by the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris, on the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three: and whereas, by the arrangements made by the said royal proclamation, a very large extent of country, within which there were several colonies and settlements of the subjects of France, who claimed to remain therein under the faith of the said treaty, was left, without any provision being made for the administration of civil government therein; and certain parts of the territory of Canada, where sedentary fisheries had been established and carried on by the subjects of France, inhabitants of the said province of Canada, under grants and concessions from the government thereof, were annexed to the government of Newfoundland, and thereby subjected to regulations inconsistent with the nature of such fisheries: may it therefore please your most excellent majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all the territories, islands, and countries in North-America, belonging to the crown of Great Britain, bounded on the south by a line from the bay of Chaluets, along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, to a point in forty-five degrees of northern latitude, on the eastern bank of the river connecticut, keeping the same latitude directly west, through the lake Champlain; until, in the same latitude, it meets the river St. Lawrence; from thence up the eastern bank of the said river to the lake Ontario, thence through the lake Ontario, and the river commonly called Niagara; and thence along by the eastern and south eastern bank of lake Erie, following the said bank, until the same shall be intersected by the northern boundary, granted by the charter of the province of Pennsylvania, in case the same shall be so intersected; and from thence along the said northern and western boundaries of the said province, until the said western boundaries strike the Ohio: but in case the said bank of the said lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said bank until it shall arrive at that point of the said bank which shall be nearest to the north western angle of the said province of Pennsylvania, and thence, by a right line, to the said north western angle of the said province; and thence along the western boundary of the said province, until it strike the river Ohio: and along the bank of the said river, westward, to the banks of the Mississippi, and northward to the southern boundary on the territory granted to the merchants adventurers of England, trading to Hudson's bay; and also all such territories, islands, and countries, which have, since the tenth of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, been made part of the government of Newfoundland, be, and they are hereby, during his majesty's pleasure, annexed to, and made part and parcel of the province of Quebec, as created and established by the said royal proclamation of the seventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained, relative to the boundary of the province of Quebec, shall in any wise affect the boundaries of any other colony.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void, or to vary or alter any right, title, or possession, derived under any grant, conveyance, or otherwise howsoever, of, or to any lands within the said province, or the provinces thereto adjoining; but that the same shall remain and be in force, and have effect, as if this act had never been made.

And whereas the provisions, made by the said proclamation, in respect to the civil government of the said province of Quebec, and the powers and authorities given to the governor and other civil officers of the said province, by the grants and commissions issued in consequence thereof, have been found, upon experience, to be inapplicable to the state and circumstances of the said province, the inhabitants whereof amounted at the conquest, to above sixty-five thousand persons professing the religion of the church of Rome, and enjoying an established form of constitution and system of laws, by which their persons and property had been protected, governed, and ordered for a long series of years, from the first establishment of the said province of Canada; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said province of Quebec and the commission under the authority whereof the government of the said province is at present administrated, and all and every the ordinance and ordinances made by the governor and council of Quebec for the time being, relative to the civil government and administration of justice in the said province, and all commissions to judges and other officers thereof, be, and the same are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

And for the more perfect security and ease of the minds of the inhabitants of the said province, it is hereby declared, that his Majesty's subjects, professing the religion of the church of Rome of and in the said province of Quebec, may have, hold, and enjoy the free exercise of the religion of the church of Rome, subject to the King's supremacy, declared and established by an act made in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, over all the dominions and countries which then did, or thereafter should belong to the imperial crown of this realm; and that the clergy of the said church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion.

Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to make such provision out of the rest of the said accustomed dues and rights, for the encouragement of the protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a protestant clergy within the said province, as he or they shall, from time to time think necessary and expedient.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that no person professing the religion of the church of Rome, and residing in the said province, shall be obliged to take the oath required by the said statute passed in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or any other oaths substituted by any other act in the place thereof, but that every such person, who, by the said statute, is required to take the oath therein mentioned, shall be obliged, and is hereby required, to take and subscribe the following oath before the governor, or such other person in such court of record as his Majesty shall appoint, who are hereby authorised to administer the same, viz.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George, and him will defend to the utmost of my power, against all traiterous conspiracies, and attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against his person, crown, and dignity; and I will do the utmost of my endeavour to disclose and make known to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all treasons and traiterous conspiracies, which I shall know to be against him, or any of them, and all this I swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations, from any power or person whomsoever to the contrary.—So help me GOD.

And every such person, who shall neglect or refuse to take said oath before mentioned, shall incur and be liable to the same penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, and incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the oath required by the said statute passed in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all his Majesty's Canadian subjects, within the province of Quebec, the religious orders and communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their property and possessions, together with all customs and usages relative thereto, and all other their civil rights, in as large ample, and beneficial manner, as if the said proclamation, commissions, ordinances, and other acts and instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their allegiance to his Majesty, and subjection to the crown and parliament of Great Britain; and that in all matters of controversy, relative to property and civil rights, resort shall be had to the laws of Canada, as the rule for the decision of the same; and all causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the courts of justice, to be appointed within and for the said province by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, shall, with respect to such property and rights, be determined agreeably to the said laws and customs of Canada, until they shall be varied or altered by any ordinances that shall, from time to time be passed in the said province by the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council of the same, to be appointed in manner hereafter mentioned.

Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to any lands that have been granted by his Majesty, his heirs and successors to be holden in free and common soccage.

Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful to and for every person that is owner of any lands, goods, or credits, in the said province, and that has a right to alienate the said lands, goods, or credits, in his or her lifetime, by deed of sale, gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same at his or her death, by his or her last will and testament; any law, usage, or custom heretofore or now prevailing in the province, to the contrary hereof, in any-wise notwithstanding; such will being executed, either according to the laws of Canada, or according to the forms prescribed by the laws of England.

And whereas the certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England, and the benefits and advantages resulting from the use of it, have been sensibly felt by the inhabitants, from an experience of more than nine years, during which it has been uniformly administered; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the same shall be administered, and shall be observed as law in the province of Quebec, as well in the description and quality of the offence as in the method of prosecution and trial; and the punishments and forfeitures thereby inflicted to the exclusion of every other rule of criminal law, or mode of proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the said province before the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty four; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in any respect notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such alterations and amendments as the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council of the said province, hereafter to be appointed, shall, from time to time, cause to be made therein, in manner herein after directed.

And whereas it may be necessary to ordain many regulations for the future welfare and good government of the province of Quebec, the occasions of which cannot now be foreseen; nor without much delay and inconvenience, be provided for, without intru ing that authority, for a certain time, and under proper re..rictions, to persons resident there: and whereas it is at present inexpedient to call an assembly; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his or their signet or sign manual, and with the advice of the privy council, to constitute and appoint a council for the affairs of the province of Quebec, to consist of such persons resident there, not exceeding twenty-three, nor less than seventeen, as his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall be pleased to appoint; and, upon the death, removal, or absence of any of the members of the said council, in like manner to constitute and appoint such and so many other person or persons as shall be necessary to supply the vacancy or vacancies; which council, so appointed and nominated, or the major part thereof, shall have full power and authority to make ordinances for the peace, welfare, and good government, of the said province, with the consent of his majesty's governor, or, in his absence, of the lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to authorise or impower the said legislative council to lay any taxes or duties within the said province, such rates and taxes only excepted as the inhabitants of any town or district within the said province may be authorised by the said council to assess, levy, and apply, within the said town or district, for the purpose of making roads, erecting and repairing public buildings, or for any other purpose respecting the local convenience and œconomy of said town or district.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every ordinance so to be made, shall, within six months, be transmitted by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the lieutenant-governor or commander in chief for the time being and laid before his majesty for his royal approbation; and if his majesty shall think fit to disallow thereof, the same shall cease and be void from the time that his majesty's order in council thereupon shall be promulgated at Quebec.

Provided also, That no ordinance touching religion, or by which any punishment may be inflicted greater than fine or imprisonment for three months, shall be of any force or effect, until the same shall have received his majesty's approbation.

Provided also, That no ordinance shall be passed at any meeting of the council where less than a majority of the whole council is present, or at any time except between the first of January and the first day of May, unless upon some urgent occasion, in which case every member thereof resident at Quebec, or within fifty miles thereof, shall be personally summoned by the governor, or, in his absence, by the lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, to attend the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder his majesty, his heirs and successors, by his or their letters patent under the great seal of Great Britain, from erecting, constituting, and appointing, such courts of criminal, civil, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within and for the said province of Quebec and appointing, from time to time, the judges and officers thereof, as his majesty, his heirs and successors, shall think necessary and proper for the circumstances of the said province.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or make void, within the said province of Quebec, any act or acts of the parliament of Great Britain heretofore made, for prohibiting, restraining or regulating, the trade or commerce of his majesty's colonies and plantations in America; but that all and every the said acts, and also all acts of parliament, heretofore made concerning or respecting the said colonies and plantations, shall be, and are hereby declared to be in force, within the said province of Quebec, and every part thereof.

PETERSBURGH, *June* 17.

ADMIRAL KNOWLES, who had entered into the service of Russia, has asked and obtained his dismission. This officer is returning to England, but he is to retain the half of his appointment.

WARSAW, *June* 29. It is confidently asserted that a great misunderstanding has of late taken place between the emperor and the king of Prussia, occasioned by some pretensions made by the elector of Saxony to the republic of Poland, and some claims made by prince

Charles of Saxony to the duchy of Courland, in which they are supported by the court of Vienna; and we hear that these pretensions are to be brought before the dyet by the Austrian minister.

The king of Prussia has taken possession of several places in Great-Poland, and his troops have lately possessed the cities of Gnessen and Zain. What is most surprizing, they make the Polish garrisons prisoners of war.

They write from Dantzic, that a Russian fleet of six ships of the line and four frigates is ordered into the Baltic, in order to oppose any maritime power that shall endeavour to support the Dantzickers against the claims of the king of Prussia.

PARIS, *July* 1. The king has actually recalled the count de Broglio from his exile, and has granted him permission to return to court.

HAMBURGH, *July* 7. It is said here, that the court of London, has acknowledged the territorial right of the king of Prussia to the city of Dantzic, and that the latter has been informed, that his Britannic majesty will not meddle in the affair.

LONDON, *June* 16.

The act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and also for the relief of bankrupts in certain cases, which was yesterday agreed to by the house of Lords, and waits only for the royal assent, was moved for and framed by Mr. Richard Whitworth, member for Stafford, and not by Sir Charles Whitworth. This motion was seconded by the honourable Mr. Howard, and it was intirely owing to Mr. Whitworth that the bill was this year obtained; which we hear will be more extensive in its effect, and advantageous to trade, than any of the former acts hitherto passed for that purpose. And we are also glad to hear that the laws relative to imprisonment for debt are likely to undergo a very great alteration, by the same gentleman, so as in some degree to prevent the imprisonment for debt, in future, as being inconsistent with a free constitution, and incompatible with a trading country, in which not too extensive a line of credit ought to be drawn.

June 18. It is asserted by good authority, that out of all the sums raised in America in the year 1772, when the expences were deducted, which the natives would have discharged themselves, the neat revenue paid into the treasury, to go in aid of the sinking fund, or to be employed in whatever public services parliament shall think fit, was only 85*l.* which was the whole equivalent we received for all the hatred and mischief, and the infinite losses this kingdom suffered, during that year, in her disputes with North America.

The king of France we are told, is bent on establishing economy in his kitchen and it is asserted that sixty cooks are to be turned off immediately. If this should be catching, and the nobilesse in France turn off a proportionable number, we shall probably have as many French cooks as French friseurs in England.

June 20. Our custom house laws will it it said, undergo a revision, in order to receive certain amendments essential to our commercial convenience.

Bets are five to four, at the west end of the town, that the Bostonian and Quebec bills turn out the Ministry before Michaelmas day next; and five to one war or no war, that they are *outed* before the first of January, 1775.

June 22. They write from Cadiz, that advice is received there of the loss of two Spanish frigates in the river of Plate, in South-America, and all their crews perished.

There are now at the different dock-yards of this kingdom above thirty new ships of war which have never been at sea, among which are one of 110, six of 90, and 11 of 74 guns.

June 28. The Quebec bill, says a correspondent, is a well concerted scheme to give a check to the rest of our colonies and to keep them in awe. ——A difference in religion, laws, and dependency, will keep up a strong animosity, and there is no doubt but every encouragement that can possibly be afforded to these licensed slaves these children of popery, supported by a protestant court, will be given in order to subdue these headstrong colonists, who pretend to be governed by English laws.

Since the parliament broke up, orders have been sent to all the manufacturing counties to postpone the completion of the commissions which were executing for American exportation.

Died, at Holland-house, the right hon. Henry Fox, Lord Holland, baron of Foxley in Wilts, clerk of the pells in Ireland for life, and also for the lives of his two sons. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, Stephen Fox, Esq; now Lord Holland, which vacates his seat in parliament for Salisbury.

Also died, Zachariah Pearce, bishop of Rochester, aged 84.

June 30. The most intelligent merchants in the Boston trade are of opinion that if the port of Boston is shut up six months, the trade will be irrecoverable, and there is no suffering the act to take place under a three months exclusion from trade; so that they have a ticklish part to act.

July 2. It is said that the names of those who voted for the Quebec bill are circulated in almost every city and borough in England and Scotland; and the next general election will determine whether the POPE or the voice of the people is to chuse a British parliament.

We are assured the naval preparations at the different sea-ports have been ordered to be expedited ever since the arrival of the intelligence from Boston.

July 15. This day a cabinet-council will be held at St. James's upon affairs of great importance, but no part of the subject matter has as yet transpired.

A certain gallant admiral and commissioner, we hear, threatens to resign, on account of some slight thrown upon him by the noble lord who presides at that board.

It is now whispered that the emperor of Germany was *incog.* at Versailles at the time of the death of the French king, and that it was he that suggested to his brother-in-law, Louis XVI. those measures which have acquired that monarch his present high reputation.

Wednesday night it was reported, at the west end of the town, that orders were that day sent from the admiralty for four sail of men of war of the line and two frigates to be fitted out immediately for the West-Indies.

Some letters from Petersburgh advise, that great commotions were in the cabinet, in consequence of the late losses, and that several of the counsellors are strongly inclined to accept the Turkish offers for a peace, as the rebellions in the provinces, far from being quelled are stronger than before. It is said Count Panin is desired to resume his functions, who some time since desired leave to resign, as he then strongly opposed carrying on the war against the Turks, as it would, in the end, he thought, be greatly prejudicial to Russia.

They write from the Hague, that a very small loan of 50,000 ducats was attempted to be raised, there for the use of his Polish Majesty, but was immediately ordered to be dropped by authority of the states.

Orders are issued from the war office for an exact survey of all the military stores in Great Britain to be given in by the 4th of October, in order to lay the same before the parliament.

July 16. The imports from Lisbon which used formerly to bring in upwards of 700,000*l.* annually to the King's revenue, now scarcely produce half that money; and from Oporto the imports are considerably less: not half the number of vessels are employed that were 20 years ago, and many of them return half empty; for which reason the merchants in that trade are daily varying their connections, and shifting them from Portugal into the Madeira and Streights trade.

When the last packet left Amsterdam, there was a report that the Dutch admiral Van Reyter, in the East Indies had taken two French sloops of war and carried them into Batavia, for assaulting and firing on the crew of the Princess of Orange, a Dutch East Indiaman, at the mouth of Bengal river in September last: that complaint was made to the French commanding officer, but he delaying to give satisfaction, the Dutch officer went after and took them, till ample recompence is obtained.

It is believed, that as soon as the King of France emerges from his present confinement, he will prepare himself for some enterprizes which must infallibly shake the present tranquillity of his neighbours.

BOSTON, *August* 22.

G—— G— made great parade in his endeavours to prevent the meeting at Salem yesterday; a proclamation was posted up, forbidding the same; a deputy-sheriff was stationed at the court-house in order to give notice to the governor when the people proceeded to business; and, to crown all, two companies of the 59th regiment were on their march for the court-house, to aid the sheriff in dispersing the meeting. The people however met at the time appointed, chose their deputies, and then returned to their respective businesses.

We hear from Berkshire, that vast numbers of people assembled to attend the last session of the county-court in Great-Barrington, and unarmed filled the court-house and avenues to the seat of justice so full, that no passage could be found for the justices to their places. The sheriff commanded them to make way for the court, but they gave him to understand that they knew no court on other establishment than the ancient laws and usages of their country, and to none other would submit or give way, on any terms.

August 25. A correspondent has sent us the following, viz. "We hear from Plymouth, that such was the indignation of the people against their new made counsellor, George Watson, Esq; that on the last Lord's day (which was the first time he was seen there since he took the oath) a great number of the principal inhabitants of that town left the meeting-house, where they used to worship, immediately upon his entering it; being determined not to worship in fellowship with one, who was sworn to support that change of our constitution, which not only professedly establishes despotism among us, but which they think tends rapidly, and is ultimately intended to introduce the Popish religion into this country."

August 29. We learn from Worcester, that on Saturday morning last there assembled on the common, in that town, 1500 people, and made choice of five of their number as a committee, viz. Messieurs Joseph Gilbert, John Goulding, Edward Rawson, Thomas Dennie, and Joshua Biglow, to wait on the hon. Timothy Paine, Esq; lately appointed counsellor by mandamus from his majesty, to demand of him satisfaction to the people for having qualified himself for said office; and having waited on Mr. Paine accordingly, he asked them what satisfaction they wanted? They answered, a total resignation of his office, and desired him to write it, upon which he withdrew, and in a few minutes returned to them with what he had written, which was a total resignation of his office, and a promise never to sit again as counsellor, unless agreeable to charter; he then asked if that was satisfactory? They replied he must wait on the people, which he thought unreasonable, after he had complied with their demand; but they said it was in vain, unless he made his personal appearance, the people would not be satisfied; and after their promising to protect him from insult, he waited on them to the body of the people, where Mr. Dennie read his resignation, with which numbers were dissatisfied, requiring that Mr. Paine should read it himself, and that with his hat off; he then told the committee, that he had complied with all they required, on their promising him protection, and that he then called on them for it; but they gave him to understand the people would not be satisfied till he complied with their demand, which he did, and was then conducted near to his own house by the committee, and dismissed. The people then drew off, those of each town forming a company, and marched for Rutland, the town in which the hon. John Murray, Esq; (another new counsellor) resides. Our informant could give us no farther information how they proceeded.

We hear from Salem, that last week the hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; waited upon his excellency the governor, with a resignation of his seat at the council-board.

A correspondent says, the province will never rest while one man who has accepted any office under the sanction of the new acts of parliament is possessed of any one post of power or profit in the country, and until every one of them by great penitence obtain forgiveness, or leave America,——and until all your addressors to Hutchinson have, by humbling themselves, regained the good will of the country, and the city of Boston in particular——or else be removed off from the continent.

A PROPOSAL from different parts of the country—is proposed that an estimate should be formed by indifferent people, of the value of all the real estates in Boston, that so if the estates in it should be sunk in their value by the port bill's continuing to be inforced, or should otherwise be ruined by the rage of our common enemies, the country might be able to form a judgment of the retribution that should be made to the sufferers.—This does honour to the public virtue of our country.

We hear from Dartmouth, that when brigadier Ruggles passed through that town last week, he was waited upon at colonel Ruby's, where he put up, by a number of people, who desired him forthwith to depart, which he promised he would do; but before he departed they left marks of resentment upon his horse, whose mane and tail they cut off, and painted him in a curious manner.

SALEM, *August* 26.

On the 20th of this instant printed notifications were posted up in this town, desiring the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants, to meet at the town-house chamber last Wednesday at nine o'clock in the morning, to appoint deputies to meet at Ipswich on the 6th of September next, with the deputies of the other towns in the county, to consider of and determine on such measures as the late act of parliament and our other grievances render necessary and expedient. These notifications purported, that it was the desire of the committee of correspondence that the inhabitants should thus assemble. On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, the governor sent a request to the committee, that they would meet him at nine o'clock, telling them he had something of importance to communicate to them.—They waited upon him accordingly, and were asked by him if they avowed those notifications? Being answered that it was known they were posted by order of the committee, he then desired them to disperse the inhabitants, who being assembled by them, they must abide all the consequences. It was answered, that the inhabitants being met together, would do what they thought fit, and that the committee could not oblige them to disperse. His Excellency declared it was an unlawful seditious meeting; it was replied, neither the committee nor the inhabitants supposed the meeting was contrary to the act of parliament, much less to the laws of the province. The governor returned, I am not going into conversation on the matter; I came to execute the laws, not to dispute them, and I am determined to execute them. If the people do not disperse, the sheriff will go first; if he is disobeyed and needs support, I will support him.—— The governor had ordered troops to be in readiness: They prepared accordingly as if for battle, left their encampment, and marched to the entrance of the town, there halted and loaded, and then about eighty advanced within an eighth of a mile from the town-house: But before this movement of the troops was known to the inhabitants, and while the committee were in conference with the governor, the whole business of the meeting was transacted, being merely to chuse delegates for the county meeting. After the meeting was over, news came that the troops were on the march; but they were now ordered to return to the camp.—Yesterday Peter Frye, Esq; (by express orders from the governor, as he declared to the committee) issued a warrant for arresting the committee of correspondence, for unlawfully and seditiously causing the people to assemble by that notification, without leave from the governor, in open contempt of the laws, against the peace, and the statute in that case made and provided. Two of the committee who were first arrested, recognized, each in one hundred pounds, without sureties, to appear at the next superior court at Salem, to answer to the abovementioned charge. The rest of the committee, who were arrested some time after, have refused to recognize.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 5.

Extract of a letter from London, July 8, 1774.

"The Fox Indiaman, bound to New England, has on board 30 chests of tea shipped on the 6th day of July by Anthony Bacon, Esq. of London. This tea is generally supposed to be a speculation of the minister."

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 20, 1774.

"Letters by Capt. Scott have this moment arrived: He brings intelligence that the people in England are rubbing up their eyes and begin to awake. Governor Tr—n is said not a little to contribute to this: He told the Lords of council, that it would not do to treat the Yorkers as he did the Regulators; they were very different kind of men: he said all the force he had could not have saved the tea, therefore he sent it back. He was asked what he thought of the present measures adopted towards the Americans? He answered, they would undoubtedly produce a congress: And what would be the result of that? He replied, he could not take upon him to say; perhaps the loss of all North America."

The gentlemen appointed by the different provinces to attend the general congress are arrived here.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 15.

On Tuesday morning died, deservedly lamented, at the seat of Mr. Clement Hill, in Prince George's county, Mr. William Steuart, register of the land office; and yesterday his remains were brought to this city, attended by a number of his intimate friends, and decently interred.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman then at New-York, to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 9, 1774; *clears up our doubts respecting any engagement at Boston.*

"Two days ago we were alarmed here by the arrival of an express from a col. Putman of Connecticut, to the committee of this city, with intelligence that a certain person was just come to his house from Boston, to acquaint him, that an affray had happened between the people and the troops, in which six of the former were killed; and that when said person left Boston, the artillery from the common, and men of war had been firing upon the town all the night of the 2d of September.—Col. Putman upon this advice, alarmed the whole country, and requiring them to arm themselves and take the road to Boston, which they actually did, insomuch that the post says the roads were covered with people. How-

r I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you that all was infamous impoſition to haſten matters, and conſe-ently bring immediate deſtruction on a number of ple. The real truth was only this, that General Brattle Cambridge (ſeven miles from Boſton) having wrote governor that the militia of Medford, a place in t neighbourhood, had taken away their powder out the magazine there, and that only ſome of what be-ged to the King was now remaining, the governor t a party of 250 men, who took the King's powder d were conducting it to Boſton, when upwards of 3000 en, unarmed, aſſembled on Cambridge common to ow the cauſe of ſeizing their powder; they were eaſi-put right on this head, and diſperſed, ſending perſons und the country to acquaint the people with the truth, d prevent their taking arms. In conſequence of this ſteps have been taken at Boſton beſides reinforcing hat is called the neck guard. On Monday when eſe laſt advices left Boſton, all was quiet."

From the New-York gazetteer, of September 2, 1774.

MR. RIVINGTON.

As much has been ſaid both in the Engliſh and American papers, reſpecting the freedom of the preſs, and how far that palladium of liberty ought to extend, I expect you will find room for the following in your gazetteer.

I Obſerve with the greateſt pleaſure in your paper of Auguſt 18, that however it may have been ſuggeſted y evil and ill-informed ſpirits beyond the Atlantic, that he preſſes in America are open only to thoſe writers ho are inceſſantly moving heaven and earth to exaſpe-ate the unhappy quarrel now ſubſiſting between the co-onies and the parent ſtate; there are printers, who, duly enſible of the ſacredneſs of their office in a land of free-om; are determined without favour or affection, to ommunicate the ſentiments of every writer who ſhall in-line to enter into a decent diſcuſſion of a queſtion of he greateſt importance perhaps that has ever been agi-ated, under whatever banners he may inliſt himſelf; his declaration gave me peculiar ſatisfaction, as I had een it intimated in Dunlap's General Advertiſer of Ju-y 25, that *Adminiſtration had been tampering with ſuch men in the colonies, as could give them the moſt effectual ſupport in their plan of American deſpotiſm, and that it behooved us to be watchful over our printers.*

I conſidered this paragraph as fraught with the dead-lieſt poiſon, as naturally tending to inſpire a ſuſpicion, that any man who thinking it his unalienable right to debate freely on public topics, ſhould utter ſentiments oppoſite to thoſe at preſent in vogue, muſt certainly be bribed by Lord North; by which means he might run a riſk of being torn to pieces by the mob, when worked up into a paroxiſm of patriotic zeal, by the infuſions of ſome unprincipled deſperate incendiary, whoſe intereſt it is to looſen all the dependencies of government from their holdings, that he himſelf may, in the general uproar and confuſion,

Ride in the whirlwind, and direct the ſtorm!

And if this idea were once to prevail, it is more than probable, that any printer, who ſhould be bold and honeſt enough to publiſh theſe ſentiments, would fall a victim to the rage of the deluded vulgar, whoſe ſubſtantial and ſummary methods of doing juſtice, are not wont to give the accuſed time to intrench themſelves in thoſe forms of *evidence and verdict* which are adopted by ordinary courts, and which every true American contends are not to be given up, even in the laſt dyke.

I have often heard it aſſerted, that it is the ſtale practice of cunning and ambitious miniſters to account for all popular convulſions, by laying them at the doors of intriguing and diſappointed candidates for court favour; but that, in fact, the complaints and diſcontents of the people, always ſpring from their own feelings; this, in my humble opinion, is ſaid without much attention to the hiſtory of mankind. I think it by no means a difficult taſk to ſhew, that mobs have even been inſtigated to threaten a printer with the total deſtruction of his property, if not of his life, for preſuming to offer to the cruelly injured an opportunity of appealing to the impartial public, when he was baſely cut off from every other redreſs and conſolation; and that the ambaſſador charged with theſe menaces was the moſt infamous of a calling proverbially infamous, and who, in order to point the outrage with peculiar circumſtances of Gothic aggravation, could neither READ nor write; and this has happened when the ſubject of the appeal was purely of a private and perſonal nature. The concluſion, I think, a fortiori, is undeniable.

Here, however, I would by no means be underſtood to reflect upon Mr. Dunlap, to whoſe impartial and entertaining paper I am a ſubſcriber, as doubtleſs the offenſive paragraph was inſerted without thought.

I am perſuaded, that if the congreſs could be induced to enter into ſome noble and ſpirited reſolves to fortify the freedom of the preſs; which, if I were allowed the expreſſion, I would call the younger ſiſter to the trial by jury, it would be productive of the happieſt effects, and the members who are to compoſe that honourable body, could not fall upon an expedient more likely to tranſmit their names with luſtre to poſterity.

I have thought, that a few reſolves, in the following ſpirit, dreſſed up in ſuitable language, might contribute to remove that uneaſineſs which has been excited in ſome whoſe ſenſibility on this ſubject is apt to take alarm.

RESOLVED, firſt. That the preſs is the ſcourge of public tyranny and private profligacy, as through its medium, reaſon and philoſophy have been for ages diffuſing their glorious light over a vaſt portion of the globe, and bid fair, if left free in their exertions, and entertained with the veneration due to the dignity of their characters, to chaſe away every gloom of fanaticiſm, that blackeſt tyrant of the ſoul, and to diſſolve every fabric of deſpotiſm, however ſtrengthened by time and cemented by human blood. The daring profligate, who would ſeduce the innocence which has taken ſhelter in his boſom, inſult the weak and trample on every moral obligation, without one pang of conſcience, is awed by the terrors of the preſs: he becomes frantic with fear, leſt the ſmall remains of character which it is his intereſt to retain, ſhould be torn from him, and he is thereby often reſtrained from ſnatching thoſe graces of villainy, which would give a roundneſs and perfection to his actions.

RESOLVED, ſecondly. That it is by means of the preſs alone, that we can become acquainted with the true ſtate and ſpirit of the parent-country, and diſtinguiſh the rage of an enſlaving miniſter and venal parliament from the reſentment of a great united nation, rouſed to vengeance by the apprehenſion of an injury coupled with diſgrace. That we can detect the execrable politicks of thoſe *ſecret* correſpondents, who, on the one hand, arrogating a knowledge of the counſels of thoſe in power, and on the other, of the real bent of the people at large are employing every engine, either to lull the colonies into too profound a ſecurity, or to precipitate them upon meaſures profitable only to ſuch as are as deſperate and worthleſs as themſelves.

RESOLVED, thirdly. That whoever, as an inſtrument of tyranny, or the leader or abettor of a mob, ſhall go about, either by threats, or any other methods to violate the liberty of the preſs, is an enemy to every thing for which a man of ſenſe would think it worth his while to live, or would dare to die.

New Jerſey, Aug. 24.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Nancy, Silas Burgeſs, from Cork.
Brig Friendſhip, William Jones, from Liverpool.
Snow Mary, Matthew Malone, from Limerick,
Brig Fortune, Thomas Moore, from Barcelona.

CLEARED.

Schooner John, Simon Alderſon, for North-Carolina.
Brig Mary, John Catherick, for Barbados.

Annapolis, September 13, 1774.

MR. ELIE VALLETTE, PAY ME FOR PAINTING YOUR FAMILY PICTURE.
(w3) 16s. 7d. CHARLES PEALE.

September 7, 1774.

THE ſloop Fanny, Capt. Johnſon, and the ſchooner Half-Moon Planter, Capt. Baſden, are juſt arrived from St. Kitts, with a parcel of very good high proof rum, which is to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore in Baltimore-town. 3 w

WILLIAM LUX and BOWLEY.

WHEREAS, on or about the 7th day of May laſt, I the ſubſcriber did give my bond to Mark Bailey of St. Mary's county in the province of Maryland, conditioned for the payment of the ſum of ſixty-three pounds, for a tract of land ſold me, ſituate and lying in the province and county aforeſaid, ſaid to contain 72 acres, and for which the ſaid Bailey gave me a general warrantee, forty pounds thirteen ſhillings and ſixpence of which ſum hath been already paid, and the remaining ſum of twenty-two pounds ſix ſhillings and ſixpence appearing ſtill due. And whereas, the ſaid Mark Bailey hath not been able to make me a good and ſufficient title to more than 50 acres of the aboveſaid quantity of land, and is ſince removed out of this province. Now this is to forewarn any perſon or perſons whatever from taking any aſſignment of the obligation aforeſaid for the remaining ſum of twenty-two pounds ſix ſhillings and ſixpence, as I am determined not to pay the ſame or any part thereof except the ſum of three pounds one ſhilling and ſixpence remaining ſtill due upon the 50 acres aforeſaid.

Blank Goodloe 1 X WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Calvert county, September 3, 1774.

THE land I advertiſed to be ſold the 2d inſtant, for the benefit of Mr. James Mackall's creditors, not being then ſold, I hereby give notice, that the ſaid land will be expoſed to public ſale at Huntingtown, on Saturday the 1ſt of October next, for ready caſh, or approved bills of exchange: it will be ſold altogether, or in ſeparate lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers—the title to the ſaid land being doubtful to ſome, I have therefore got the opinion of two gentlemen eminent in the law, who ſay it is good, which opinions, and further particulars of the ſale, will be made known at the day thereof, or before, by applying to (to) 1 WILLLIAM ALLEIN.

September the 6th, 1774.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern on Elk-Ridge,

ABOUT ſix hundred acres of good land, lying about eight miles from Elk Ridge landing: there is two plantations on the premiſes, and a large quantity of good meadow may be eaſily made; any perſon inclinable to view the land, may apply to Mr. Spurrier the day before the ſale; for title and terms of ſale, apply to tf 1 HENRY GRIFFITH.

N. B. There is a fine bank of iron ore on the ſaid land.

September 10, 1774.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the 12th of October next, for caſh, good bills of exchange, or ſhort credit, on giving bond with ſecurity,

PART of a tract of land lying in Prince George's county, about three miles below Snowden's Iron-Works, on Patuxent river, and containing two hundred and twenty-ſix acres.

The land is remarkably fine, having on it upwards of one hundred acres of meadow equal to any in the province; fifty acres is already cleared, and laid down in fine Timothy. There is ground cleared to make 150 barrels of corn—the remainder is entirely wood land, and remarkable for good timber of all ſorts: as for improvements, there are a good dwelling-houſe 26 by 20, a cow-houſe 80 feet long, and another out-houſe 16 feet ſquare. I will either ſell the whole with the ſtock and crop on it, or ſeparate, as it may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. tf 1 JOHN GANTT.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Owen, near Banbridges mill, taken up as a ſtray, a brown mare, about fourteen hands high, and about eight years old; branded on the near ſhoulder thus DD, has a ſmall ſtar. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. 1 7.

Alexandria, 27th July, 1774.

RAN away, on Saturday evening laſt, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named Daniel Kennedy, about 16 years old, freſh complexion, light brown hair, incluning to curl, ſmall of his age; had on, and took with him, one wilton and one brown holland coat, one nankeen, one ſtriped holland, and one brown holland waiſtcoat, two pair of nankeen, and one pair of dri'ling breeches, a blue duffil great-coat, ſilver ſhoe, knee and hat buckles, (nearly all new) beaver hat, with thread ſtockings, trowſers, &c. It is ſuppoſed he went away with his uncle, who lives on or near Choptank, on the eaſtern ſhore, who is maſter of a ſmall boy-craft. As the boy has been very ungrateful in going away, and the uncle very wrong in aſſiſting him, I do promiſe the uncle, if he brings home the boy in a reaſonable time, not to take that advantage the law has given me over him; and if he does not, I will give a reward of five pounds to any perſon that will ſecure the boy, that I may get him, and give ſuch information that will be ſufficient to bring the uncle to juſtice; or three pounds for the boy only.

w2 10s. JAMES HENDRICKS.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

July 30, 1774.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, (living in Dorcheſter county, in Maryland) an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named Simon Trayner, about 26 or 28 years of age, is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, much burned with the ſun in the face, and on his ſhoulders, has light blue eyes, and a very ſimple look when in liquor, which he will always be if he can get it: he is a ditcher and flax-dreſſer by trade, but very handy at many other things; he had on when he went away, a deep blue broad cloth coat and waiſtcoat, with white raiſed metal buttons, a pair of brown hair pluſh breeches, an oſnabrig ſhirt, a pair of thread ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

10s. X THOMAS HILL AIREY.

Harford county, Joppa, Auguſt 15, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man named Thomas Painter, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, very ſhort hair a good deal on the reddiſh caſt; it is thought he took a light coloured wig with him, which in all probability he will wear; hath ſore lips, his hands very much freckled, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, his legs are a good deal ſwelled owing (he ſays) to his being confined on board ſhip, and is battle-hamm'd; had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coat, with a velvet cape much worn, a black cloth jacket without ſleeves, buckſkin breeches, and coarſe linen ditto, very greaſy, Iriſh linen ſhirt, oznabrig ditto, grey ribb'd worſted ſtockings, good ſhoes and plated buckles, caſtor hat half worn. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid ſervant, ſhall have, if five miles or under, from home twenty ſhillings; if ten miles thirty ſhillings; if twenty miles forty ſhillings; if thirty miles fifty ſhillings, and if fifty miles the above reward paid by 10s. w3 ALEXANDER COWAN.

THERE is at the plantation of H. Rozer, in Prince George's county, a ſtray roan mare, appears to be eight or nine years old, about 13 hands high, has two white feet, and is branded on the near buttock H R. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. 1 (3w)

Poſt Office, Annapolis, Sept 3, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will ſet off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tueſday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and ſouthward come in as uſual, and are diſpatched the ſame evening.

2 ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

To be ſold to the beſt bidder, at the houſe of Mrs. Gibſon in Upper Marlborough, on Thurſday the 6th day of October next, preciſely at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THE free-ſchool land in Prince-George's county. The tract contains 215 acres, is exceeding level, and excellent in quality. 2 X 2w

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Upper Marlborough, September 6, 1774.

To be ſold at public vendue (purſuant to the will of Mr. John Hepburn, jun. deceaſed) at Mrs. Gibſon's in Upper Marlborough, on Saturday the 8th day of October next, for ſterling money or good bills of exchange,

A TRACT of land lying within two miles of the ſaid town, containing 124 acres and an half. There are ſeveral good improvements on the land, viz. a dwelling houſe 36 feet by 32, three rooms on the lower floor with fire places in each, and two rooms above, a cellar under part of the houſe, a kitchen, milk-houſe, meat-houſe, corn-houſe, quarter, ſtable, and two tobacco-houſes, a very good timothy meadow, and with very little trouble ſeveral acres more may be added to it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will be ſhewn the land, by applying to Samuel Chew Hepburn in Upper Marlborough. Poſſeſſion will be given the firſt day of January next. The title is indiſputable.

All perſons indebted to Mr. John Hepburn, jun. are deſired to pay off their balances immediately; and thoſe who have accounts againſt him, are requeſted to ſend them to the ſubſcribers regularly proved, that they may be ſettled. t.s.

2 HENRIETTA M. HEPBURN, executrix,
SAMUEL CHEW HEPBURN, executor.

Annapolis, August 25, 1774.

MACHINES for instruments, by which either names at length, or a verse, are impressed on fine muslin, linen, woollen, leather, paper, or velum, much more neat and expeditious than can possibly be done either with the pen or needle; the impression of which, when perfectly dry, is as durable as the materials whereon it is affixed, as has already been experienced by many hundred families. Compleat sets, in neat mahogany cases with locks, from ten shillings to one guinea, to be sold by William Aikman, stationer in Church-street. 3 X w3

THERE are at the plantation of Philip Hammond son of Philip, a stray dark bay mare and a bright bay colt; the mare is about 12 hands high, branded on the near shoulder something like the letters TB, marked with suadry saddle-spots on both sides of her back, and appears to be about 15 or 16 years old; the colt is neither cut nor broke, is 3 years old next grass, has a small star on his forehead, and is neither docked nor branded. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2 X 3w

Fredericksburg, August 2, 1774.

AT the last meeting of the jockey club the races at this place in October next were fixed, and are as follow, viz.

On Tuesday the 4th, the jockey club plate of one hundred guineas will be run for, free for members of the jockey club only.

On Wednesday the 5th, a give and take purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club subscription, free for any horse, mare or gelding, on the following terms. Heats four miles. 3 years old to carry 5 st. 12 lb. 4 years old 7 st. 10 lb. 5 years old 8 st. 2 lb. 6 years old 9 st. 4 lb. aged 10 st. Subscribers to the jockey club or town subscriptions to pay one guinea entrance, non subscribers five pounds.

On Thursday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the town subscription, free for any horse, &c. heats four miles each; weights the same as the jockey club plate; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonsubscribers five pounds.

And on Friday, a purse of fifty pounds, from the jockey club and town subscription; heats four miles; and weights the same as the first day; subscribers to pay one guinea entrance, nonsubscribers five pounds.

Horses, &c. that run for any of the above purses, to be entered with the secretary of the club on the Saturday before the race, and proper certificates then produced of their age, and to start each day at eleven o'clock. 4 GEORGE WEEDON, secr.

To be let to the lowest bidder; at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next,

THE building of an overshot water-mill at said place, when a full meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall is earnestly desired. t.s.

Signed by order, 4 HENRY TUBMAN, clk.

Norfolk, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in such work, are desired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels, from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons burthen.

8 X BASSETT MOSELEY, Clk.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing upwards of 3000 acres, situated in the county of Richmond upon Rappahannock river, opposite to Mr. Robert Beverly's, extending between two and three miles upon the river; a great part of it lies well, is extremely rich and abounds with timber. There are also, besides the quantity of dry land abovementioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marsh, which may be easily reclaimed. Great quantities of meadow land, together with a valuable mill seat, are to be had on a large water-course running through the greatest part of the tract, which affords several delightful situations for gentlemens seats, commanding extensive prospects up and down the river, where the greatest plenty of fish and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is at this time in possession of tenants at will, some of whom pay from £. 20 to £. 25 annual rent for 100 acres. It will be sold (and possession given at Christmas) either together or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th day of October; and if not disposed of before that time in this manner (of which public notice shall be given in the Virginia gazette) it will be offered for public sale upon the premises, on the third Monday in November. Twelve or eighteen months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with good security. The lands will be shown, the terms made known to those who incline to purchase privately, and an undoubted title made by the subscriber in Westmoreland county. 4 t.s. WILLIAM BERNARD.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax. 11 X

THE partnership of Thomas Ewing and Hall, under the firm of [illegible] was dissolved the first of this instant (June); and all persons are desired to take notice—those who have any accounts against them, are desired to bring them in that they may be settled. 6 X w3 THOMAS EWING.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

16 X ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse. tf

St. Mary's county, June 12, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree on Patuxent, for cash or wheat,

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house; a sulky with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of seam rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame. 7 8w

Also to be sold by the subscriber at his abovementioned plantation, two indented servants, who have about three years and a half to serve; the one a blacksmith, and the other a joiner, cabinet maker, and plain house painter; both perfect masters of their several trades, and not sold for any fault, but because they have not constant employment at their particular trades. With the blacksmith will be sold a chest of blacksmiths tools very reasonable.

JOHN LUCAS.

Annapolis, July 5, 1774.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with a quantity of flour of the best quality, takes this method to inform his friends, that he has just begun baking all sorts of bread at his house on the dock, where those who please to favour him with their custom, may at any time be supplied on reasonable terms. Masters of vessels, and others, may have any quantity of the best ship bread on the shortest notice.

6 X JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

June 8, 1774.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladensburgh. 6 w8

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

St. Leonard's, August 2, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time last April, two negro men, viz. Leven, a likely well made fellow, 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has remarkable full eyes; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought jacket, osnabrig shirt and white country cloth breeches; he has been used to going in a flat, and has a wife at or near Nottingham, where he has been seen lately. Charles, a stout fellow, 26 or 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a yellowish complexion, down look when spoken to; had on when he went away, a white country cloth coat with small black horn buttons, a striped under jacket without sleeves or buttons, osnabrig shirt, and breeches the same with his coat. Whoever takes up the said negroes, and secures them so that their master gets them again, shall receive the above reward, or 5 pounds for either of them, paid by

4w 4 X WALTER SMITH.

WENT away from the subscriber, in Dumfries, Virginia, some time in May last, a servant man who appears to be both deaf and dumb, but is suspected to hear a little; convicted under the name of Thomas Jones, and transported in the Justitia, capt. Gray, last spring. He is a genteel tall fellow, about six feet high, with dark hair hanging down a little inclinable to curl, and has dark piercing eyes: he had on when he went away, a deep blue broadcloth coat and vest, with leather breeches and good stockings and shoes; his natural misfortunes render a more particular description unnecessary. I will give six dollars for apprehending and securing him, and all reasonable expences for bringing him either to Mr. James Stewart at Alexandria, or to me in Dumfries.

4w 4 X ANDREW LEITCH.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order. 26 X

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE,

AT which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

16 WILLIAM FITZHUGH

June 24, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Hard, and now possessed by Captain Pitt; under the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being so near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no describing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and security if required. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or

7 JOHN SWAN.

August 1, 1774.

TO be rented for three years from the first of October next, a very convenient store house, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a small family, with one acre of ground. The premises are situated on the head of the north-west branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county, (which leads unto Chester river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Chester town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its situation is thought a good one for a retail store, being in the midst of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouses. If the tenant should choose it, he may have a granary built upon the lot for the receipt of smaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the use of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the store, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Chester-town, or to the subscriber living near the premises. 3 m

7 JAMES DUNN.

December 15, 1771.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away about ten days ago, from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty-three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company: if any person except the negro abovementioned, will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. tf

5 CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph [illegible], an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chesnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and if 100 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by tf 4 RICHARD CRABB.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Potowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkely county. 6 w 48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of land called Upper-Marlborough, containing 136 acres, situated and lying in Baltimore county, on the great road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the distance of 18 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This land has great plenty of timber for building, and is well adapted for tobacco or farming, having a very extensive range, and a great quantity of meadow ground may be made on it; there are two small tenements on it now under rent; it may be divided or sold together, as it may best suit. Two other tracts of land, situated at the Fork of Patapsco main Falls, the one lying partly in Baltimore and partly in Anne-Arundel county, containing 96 acres, and is about 18 miles from Baltimore-Town; this land is very rich, has plenty of timber on it, and affords a very fine mill seat; there is also on it a small tenement that pays ten pounds per year. The other tract is nearly adjoining and contains 30 acres, is very rich and full of fine timber. The title to these lands is indisputable.

w8 4 JOHN WELSH.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774.

WENT away from the subscriber, living on Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. James Riley, a stout well set fellow, about 30 years old, round shouldered, short strait brownish hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair complexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Patrick Ennis, a chunkey well set fellow, about 25 years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes, down look, and shews much of the white of his eyes, fair complexion, and has a scar on his chin; they had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat, with a small cape to the neck, and silver capped buttons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has been turned, and the pockets moved from the sides to the folds, yellow buttons, one brown broad cloth jacket, with red backs and gold basket buttons, one ditto country spun and striped, much worn, a pair of old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue cloth, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair ditto striped linen, three Irish linen shirts marked R O, one osnabrig ditto, three pair of shoes, a pair of plated buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a castor hat, one ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worsted binding; took with them a cane with a sword in it, and a pocket pistol. Whoever takes up the said servants, and brings them to their master, shall have if taken 50 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles twenty pounds, and if 400 miles the above reward, or in proportion for either, or three pounds for securing them in jail, so that I may get them again; paid by

3w 7 RICHARD OWINGS, son of Samuel.

Virginia, June, 1774.

Pursuant to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letters attorney from colonel George Mercer, of Virginia, now in London, will be sold at public auction,

ABOUT 3500 acres of land in the county of Loudon near West's ordinary, about 12 miles from Leesburg, 40 from Alexandria, and 35 from Dumfries, on Patowmack; this land is well known by the description of the Bull Run Mountains, and is very fertile.

Also 6500 acres on Shannondoah river in the county of Frederick, opposite to Snicker's ordinary, and binding on the river about seven miles; as this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its good quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of two mills on land streams and others on the river: there are now on it six plantations well improved for cropping, one hundred and ten slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses, (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing, (expected to be upwards of 2600 barrels and 3000 bushels) will be sold on the premises on the 24th day of November next, if fair, or the next fair day: the Loudon lands will be sold at West's ordinary on the 21st day of the same month; both tracts will be laid off in lots to suit every kind of purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. Francis Peyton, living near the Loudon lands, and Mr. William Dawson, who resides on the Shannondoah tract.

Among the slaves are two good blacksmiths, two carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner; the aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter,

Purchasers above 25 pounds, will be allowed credit for twelve months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

6 JOHN TAYLOE.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

St. Mary's county, July 18, 1774.

THE subscribers to Charlotte Hall, are requested to pay the several sums by them subscribed to the trustees thereof.

Δ X 4w

Annapolis, August 2, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the genteelest and kindest treatment, and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able saddle horses, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses.

tf

A valuable tale of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 2,676 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenandoe river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and a pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 112 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, on Rappahanock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

(9w) 5 RALPH WORMELY.

Annapolis, June 23, 1774.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indented servant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him, a brown bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indented servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

0' X GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Norris, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having any claim against the said estate are desired to bring in their respective accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted by

w3 8X SARAH NORRIS, administratrix.

June 16, 1774.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a fair-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars; if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by

w11 8? THOMAS COCKEY.

THE commissioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 ton of good Susquehannah or Severn Rons, to be delivered immediately. Any person or persons who will engage to furnish it at a reasonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewise want a quantity of plank and scantling.

3.

Prince-George's county, August 29, 1774.

THE creditors of William Barker, William Beck, and Nicholas Nicholson, who intend to be benefitted by the dividend of their estates, under an assignment to me under the late act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, are desired to deliver an account of their claims on or before the last day of September next, or they will be excluded from the said dividend. And a meeting of William Barker's creditors is requested at the coffee-house in Annapolis, on Thursday the 15th day of September, to consider of proper measures to be taken for the recovery of some part of the said Barker's estate.

3 RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

August 29, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, near the Falls of Gunpowder, two convict servant men, lately imported to Baltimore, in the ship Alton Hall, John Parker, master. Mark Coe, an Englishman, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a middling full face, straight bony fellow, with short brown hair; had on and took with him, when he went away, a hat cut small in the brim and tarred or oiled, two white linen shirts, one red cloth jacket with sleeves, a light coloured ditto without sleeves, one pair of crocus trousers, one pair of leather breeches, a pair of gray yarn or worsted stockings ribbed, and a pair of old shoes nailed round the heels. John Paxman, an Englishman, a weaver by trade but has been used to going by water, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a well set fellow, dark eyes, has short hair, quick spoken, has lost part of one of his little fingers and has lately had a cut over one of his eyes, is a little knock-kneed and his toes turn very much out: had on and took with him, when he went away, a hat much as the above described, osnabrig shirt, old brown cloth coat with tar on it, crocus trousers, black ribbed stockings and old shoes. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscriber, or secures them so as the owner may get them again, if 20 miles from home shall have 40 shillings for each, if 40 miles 4 pounds each, and if 80 miles the above reward including what the law allows, paid by

2X NICHOLAS MERRYMAN.

N. B. It is supposed that both the above servants have forged passes. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying them off at their peril.

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways: Mary Seedhouse, who says she is a servant to Anthony Cummings.—Negro Jack, the property of Mr. Daniel Charles Heath of Cæcil county.—Robert Bell, a sailor belonging to the Minerva, Capt. Robinson, lying in the Ferry branch, Patapsco river.—Michael Connor, a servant to Patrick Murray of Alexandria.—Nicholas Petescoster, a servant to Thomas Tilbury, in Sixth-street, Philadelphia.—Thomas Parks, about 22 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, brown hair, full faced, and much pitted with the small-pox; has no other cloathing but a pair of breeches.—Thomas Perry, a slim fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, pale complexion, and has no cloathing except a blanket.—Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to

1w 3X ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.
sheriff of Baltimore county.

Annapolis, August 19, 1774.

MARKING inſtruments, by which either ſurnames at length, or a verſe, are impreſſed on linen, muſlin, linen, woollen, leather, paper, or velum, much more neat and expeditious than can poſſi-

THE proceedings of Thomas Lamar[illegible] Hall, under the ſtyle of Maſter and [illegible] the firſt of this inſtant (June[illegible]

Anne-Arundel county, to wit: